

The Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XVII.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

NUMBER 15.

THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BROWN'S BLOCK ON MAIN-ST.
JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.
By Mail, or at the Office, per annum, \$1 50
If not paid within the year, \$2 00
If not paid within the year, \$2 00
No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid.
All communications must be post-paid.
V. B. Palmer is agent for this paper in Boston and New York.
S. M. Porter and Co., 10 State Street, Boston, are our authorized agents.
JUSTUS COBB, Publisher.
By whom all kinds of Book and Job Printing will be done on favorable terms.

Law of Newspapers.
I. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription until the expiration of the year.
II. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.
III. If subscribers neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.
IV. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
V. The court have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
VI. A Postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for his subscription price.

AGRICULTURAL AND IRON STORE.
J. Davenport
WOULD inform the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by JAMES & CO., where he has on hand a general assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
OF THE
most approved kinds
now in use—among which are:
Rock Fertilizer,
Talcum,
Rugles, Nourish & Mason's FLOUGHS, and other patterns;
Calvert's,
Furrows,
Rugles,
Garden Rakes,
and a great variety of FARMING TOOLS.

STOVES,
In great variety, including:
2 sizes from Mountain State (new pattern),
3 do. Empire State, and other Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,
4 do. Hot Air Stoves,
Parker, Cook, Office, do. &c. &c. Also, the best patterns of ORNAMENTAL PARLOR and BOX STOVES to be found in Troy and Albany.
Together with a full assortment of Bar, Round and Square Iron, American and English Stoves, Hollow and Tin Ware, Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron, Lead, Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Gal and Wrought Nails—all sizes, Horse Nails and Shoes, Nail Rods, Carriage Bolts and Irons, Cauldron Kettles, Arch and Iron Moulds, and all other Furnaces, Grind Stone Cranks and Rollers, &c.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
J. DAVENPORT
HAS, at his Foundry and Machine Shop, at the Lower Falls, a large assortment of Patterns for
MILL AND OTHER CASTINGS:
Also, a great variety of PULLEY PATTERNS, Screw and Gear Cutting of all kinds will be attended to.
MACHINE WORK, of every description, done in the best manner, at the lowest rates.
CAST IRON FENCE, various patterns, made and set up to order.
N. B.—The subscriber is determined not to be undersold by any dealer in this section. An examination of his stock and prices is respectfully solicited.
All orders promptly attended to.
J. DAVENPORT.
Middlebury, May 1, 1852. 3-ly.

PUBLIC PURCHASING AND COMMISSION AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
For the accommodation of Country Merchants, Surgeons, Physicians, Horticulturists, Artists, and the public generally. The subscriber has made arrangements for the faithful execution of every practicable, proper and remunerative commission, in the way of
PURCHASING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS:
Artists' Materials, Scientific Works and Instruments, Agricultural Tools, Plants, Seisms, Seeds, &c. and forwarding to any part of the United States and Europe.
He will guarantee, and give security, if necessary, that his purchases for others shall be at the very lowest market prices; and as he will employ as buyers, only persons of well-approved taste and skill in the selection of Dry Goods, Millinery, &c. distant dealers in these articles may send to him with the most implicit confidence, in having their orders filled in the most acceptable manner. Persons desiring information in regard to Steamships, either Customing or Foreign, and the arrival and departure of vessels at and from New York, the price of passage, &c., can obtain it, (and steam tickets, if they wish,) by communication with this Agency.
We shall keep a permanent record of arrivals at the Hotel, and (as far as practicable) of the names of officers, crews and passengers in vessels at this port.
Where it is desired that advertisements may be inserted in the newspapers, and inquiry instituted in the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain, for missing Persons and Property, any proper and compensating orders will be promptly attended to at this office.
By this medium, also, subscriptions may be made to American and Foreign Magazines, &c.
Orders for the Importation of Books and other articles, promptly executed. Also, any commissions in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, Boston, and the principal cities.
Only such letters as shall have been prepaid will be taken from the Post Office, and every original application, to meet with attention, must enclose one dollar.
Orders directed to me, if left at any of ADAMS & CO'S Express Offices, will come promptly to hand, or they may be addressed (post paid) to
A. L. STIMSON, No. 19 Wall Street, N.Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

AN ACT to enable the Legislature of the State of Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands in said State.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof," approved July third, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as provided that said lands shall not be sold for a less price than that at which the public lands are sold, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved July 12, 1852.

AN ACT to amend an act to enable the State of Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands in said State.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof," approved July third, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as provided that said lands shall not be sold for a less price than that at which the public lands are sold, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved July 12, 1852.

AN ACT to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, Illinois, to excavate a portion of the public reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Chicago river.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, Illinois, be, and they are hereby, authorized to excavate such portion of the reservation at Chicago, not exceeding the limits described in their report of January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as may be necessary, according to the plan set forth in said memorial, for the improvement of the navigation of the Chicago river.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the limits above designated to be marked out, and to take such disposition of the buildings now standing within said limits as may be best for the public interest.
Signed, WILLIAM KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved July 21, 1852.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILLMORE.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States, to designate the places for the collection of duties on the importation of goods from the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector at Astoria, in said Territory.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection of duties on the importation of goods from the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector at Astoria, in said Territory.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection of duties on the importation of goods from the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector at Astoria, in said Territory.
Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection of duties on the importation of goods from the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector at Astoria, in said Territory.

SCOTT AND MADISON.—President Madison, though early persuaded of Scott's great qualities, nevertheless, out of the abundant caution of his nature, always hesitated at every step of our hero's promotion, (till it came to the last) on the ground of his extreme youth. Thus he thought he was too young when it was proposed to make him lieutenant-colonel, too young when he was again advanced to the post of adjutant-general, too young when he was made a colonel of a double regiment, and finally too young when he was promoted to the place of brigadier-general. But at last, when, after his then recent extraordinary services and brilliant successes, it was proposed to make him a major-general, Mr. Madison promptly remarked, "Put him down a major-general I am done objecting to his youth."

One of the prisoners in Concord, (Mass.) jail was soliciting a missionary to visit that place and preach to the prisoners on Sunday, and urged as an inducement that he would find his congregation better behaved than some of his own church-members; "for," said the prisoner, "none of us are ever guilty of jumping up and leaving the house during service, as is often the case in churches, to the great annoyance of the ministers."

ANNE BOLLYN.—Henry the Eighth was married to Anne Bollyn on the 25th of May 1533, in a garret at the western end of the palace at Whitehall. She is described as a fair young creature, so exquisitely moulded in form and feature that she engaged the eyes and understandings of all she encountered; and such is the interest with which her memory is still invested, that hundreds visit her chamber at Hever castle, near Elmbridge, England, and eagerly listen to the romantic traditions where Henry used to sound his bugle, when he came to visit her, in his happy days of courtship; and the exact spot at a turn of the walk, where her presence first inspired him with the fatal passion which raised his unfortunate victim to the throne, but to transfer her to the block.
The axe with which the little neck of the cruelly sacrificed Queen was severed, is still preserved in the Tower, and shares with her grave in the

chapel, the melancholy interest which for more than three hundred years has been associated with her name. It is said that during the night which followed her execution, her body was secretly removed from its grave before the altar in the Tower Chapel, and buried in the Church of Salle in Norfolk, where a black marble slab is shown as the covering of her remains.

Scott as a Hero and Statesman.
SPEECH OF JOHN M. CLAYTON.
At a Ratification Meeting held at Delaware, on Wednesday, June 23, Hon. John M. Clayton delivered an able and eloquent speech, from which we make the following extract:

I proceed to the question, shall we ratify the decision of the Baltimore Convention in favor of Winfield Scott, or no? I intend to submit a few reasons why we should ratify that decision. In the first place, I undertake to say—if my humble testimony can be admitted at all upon such a question as this—I have for many years known Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, and I know him to be not only a great soldier—the greatest captain of the age—but I know him to be a scholar and a statesman. There is no greater error than to suppose, because a man is a great soldier, he cannot be a great civilian. Gen. Scott has devoted his life to the study of the profession of his youth. He was, before he went into the army, a lawyer, and although I have met many men well acquainted with the doctrines of international law, I have never seen one more familiar with, and more deeply versed in the true principles of international law than Winfield Scott. No greater error can be committed by you, my countrymen, than to suppose, because he is a great soldier, a victorious general, he is nothing more. He is a scholar, an elegant and a profound scholar. He is a man, if he had never achieved a victory in battle, eminently qualified to fill the office of President, because of his civil qualifications; and it is because of them I stand here, and mean to stand every where, ready to support him. More over, my fellow-citizens, Winfield Scott is a man whose experience in public affairs—indeed, of his mere learning from books—is equal to that of any member of the House of Representatives or Senate of the United States. He has taken a deep interest in the political affairs of his country since early youth. Originally, before the year of 1812, a Democrat of the Madisonian and Jeffersonian school, impulsive, warm-hearted, ardent and patriotic, when the outrages that were committed upon this country by England occurred, he resolved to leave the profession in which he had every prospect of brilliant success, for the purpose of fighting the battles of his country, and, if necessary, shedding his blood in her defence. My fellow citizens, I stand here and support Winfield Scott, not only for these reasons, not only because he is a civilian and statesman, but because I know him, of my own knowledge, to be a man as pure in heart, as high-minded and honorable in all his intercourse with his fellow men as any man I ever knew.

[Enthusiastic applause.] Viewing him, then, as a man qualified for the office, I go on to consider his other merits, and those which entitle him to the gratitude of his country. He is a victorious General and a great soldier, and pronounced by the greatest Captain on the other side of the water to be one of the greatest men of the age. His victories at Chippewa and Land's Lane were accounted at the time when they occurred among the most remarkable events of the war of 1812. With an inferior force at Chippewa he defeated Gen. Riley, although his troops were composed of the best veterans of the British army. And Scott achieved this triumph not merely by the valor of his soldiers, but by his own inimitable skill in that splendid battle. If he had taken it, suppose we had sent an army to chastise the Mexicans when they were commanded by Winfield Scott; don't you think we should have come back with a considerable number of black eyes and bloody noses? [Laughter.] Now look at this picture, and what do you find to surpass it? He rejected all these offers, and said, "I am an American soldier, and my blood has been freely shed for America, and can be shed for no other country or cause." [Applause.] I will die for the Americans, but for no other people that God ever made. [Enthusiastic applause.] The President of Mexico, the Empire offered that love of my own native land, with which, thank God, I was born, and which I have retained from my earliest infancy to this day." [Applause.]

Fellow citizens, I have thought there is nothing in the history of the past to equal the ingratitude with which this gallant old soldier was treated, unless you refer to Justinian and his General, Belisarius. To be sure, he did escape with his eyes being put out, but he is a poor man, and if he had chosen to take the Presidency of Mexico, he might have been one of the millionaires of the time; and indeed, it would be difficult to estimate what he might have acquired. I point to these facts to show the patriotism and purity of the man's character. Again I ask, what can you find to surpass it? You have seen admirers of Jackson, Harrison and Taylor; and God knows I

shall continue to be, while there is life in my body, an admirer of the character of Zachary Taylor. But I cannot be made insensible to the merits of Winfield Scott. All whose opinion is worth a straw consider that a better man never lived, and that he is the great General of the age.
When he came back from Mexico he was sick almost to death in the public service. The whole power of the Government was against him who had done so much. He landed at New York quietly, and when I saw him for the first time after he had returned from Mexico, he was pale and exceedingly feeble. That gigantic form, six feet six inches in his stockings, looked as if preparing for the grave; but thank God, he is now as hearty, hale, and able and willing to do service and battle for his country as he was at Chippewa or Niagara. [Applause.]

Our Candidate.
Before proceeding, as will be both proper and necessary during the campaign before us, to present fully a view of the life and actions of our candidate for the Presidency, it may be well to have first a condensed outline of the whole in one distinct picture. For this purpose we give to day the great lineaments.

WINFIELD SCOTT is the son of a farmer, William Scott; and was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786.
He received a good education through the care and influence of his mother, received instruction at William and Mary's College, and was admitted to the bar in 1806.
In May, 1808, received from Mr. Jefferson a commission as Captain of light artillery.
In July, 1812, became Lt. Col. of 23rd artillery in Col. Izard's regiment. Same year volunteers in the battle of Queenstown, commands on the heights, and is captured Oct. 13th, by a force four times as large as his own, after a gallant and furious conflict. Interferes in behalf of the captured Irishmen, October, 1812.
In January, 1813, assists in getting the Act of Retention passed by Congress in favor of the Irish prisoners.
May, 1813, Adjutant General of the Army at Niagara, under Gen. Dearborn.
May 27, 1813, commands the advance guard in the capture of Fort George.
In November of the same year, commands the advance guard in the descent of the St. Lawrence.
March 9, 1814, is made Brigadier General.

Supervises the great drill of the troops in the camp of Buffalo, April, May and June, 1814.
July 5, 1814, commands the advance brigade, fighting the Battle of Chippewa.
July 25, 1814, commands the advance brigade in the great battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane); in which he is severely wounded.
Is promoted Major General July 25, 1814.
February 1815, offered by President Madison the appointment of Secretary of War, which he declines, being less than thirty years of age.

Travels in Europe in 1815-16, with a view to military proficiency; and at the same time conducts successfully an important commission from his Government.
Is married March, 1817.
Writes and publishes the *Military Institute*, 1821.
Again travels in Europe, 1827-28.
July 8, 1832, embarks on the Lakes, commanding troops for the Black Hawk war.

September, 1832, is commissioned to treat with the Indians.
Same year, concludes several treaties.
Same year, whilst Nullification was at its height, takes command in Charleston, S. C., under the orders of President Jackson.
In 1835, commands in Florida.
October, 1836, appears before a Court of Inquiry, makes a celebrated speech, and receives the favorable judgment of the Court.

December, 1837, commands on the Canada frontier, after the burning of the Caroline, makes effective appeals to the people, and maintains the peace of the country.
May, 1838, removes the Cherokee by order of the Government.
March, 1839, commands in the Disputed Territory, on the North Eastern frontier; corresponds with Gov. Harvey of New Brunswick, and effects a settlement.
December, 1839, first receives votes for the Presidency in the Whig Convention of that year.
In 1842, nominated for the Presidency by the State Convention of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 23, 1846, ordered to Mexico, March 10, 1847, lands at Vera Cruz.
March 27, 1847, captures San Juan de Ulla.
April 18, 1847, wins the battle of Cerro Gordo.
May 15, 1847, enters the city of Puebla.
Commands the Army of Mexico, in the battle of Contreras, Aug. 19, 1847.
In the battle of Chetumal, Aug. 20, 1847.
In the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 13, 1847.
In the storm of Chapultepec, Sept.

13, 1847:
Captures the City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847.
September, 1847, levies contributions for the benefit and support of the army.
November, 1847, devises a system of revenue, a temporary Government.
April, 1848, appears before a Court of Inquiry, called on the most frivolous pretences, which results only in honor to the Administration which called the Court.
May, 1848, returns home, and is received at New York with military and civic honors and triumph.
June 21, 1855, nominated by the National Whig Convention for the Presidency.—*Springfield Republican.*

Why do you Support Franklin Pierce?
Because of his military talents.
We have no desire to disparage in the least any exhibition of military skill which Gen. Pierce may have manifested, or to diminish any credit he may have attained from the services rendered his country in the field. We have no wish to impugn his courage or his conduct. We presume he is, physically, a brave man; and mentally, an energetic one. As man is constituted, it is a much inferior effort to rush to the attack of an enemy's battery in front, than to withstand the ridicule arising from an imputation of cowardice. Public opinion, in such cases, is "the fire in the rear," generally much more efficacious than the cannon of the enemy. Allow, then, to Gen. Franklin Pierce all the reputation that he claims, but how does his lustre pale before the splendid achievements of Winfield Scott. As it is mathematically true that the whole is greater than any one of its parts, so it is politically true of the comparative exploits of Scott and Pierce. So far then as this reason is concerned, we stand upon this vantage ground.

Because of his civil talents.
As a civilian, what services has Franklin Pierce rendered his country, or distinguished himself, that make him peculiarly fit for the highest office in the gift of the people? He was in Congress. What valuable measures originate? Where is the particular item of benefit in our laws on which you can lay your finger and say that Franklin Pierce placed it there? If Mr. Pierce is so noted for his civil excellencies as to deserve to be made President, where is the proof? Where are the measures or even the single measure which owes its origin to his talents, or tact or influence? Cass and Buchanan have done something for the country, but what has Franklin Pierce done? When we ask this question, we are pointed to an effort he made to deprive the widow of President Harrison of a pittance; we are directed to a speech which he uttered against depriving Democrats of their offices. "These be your Gods, oh Israel!" On the other hand, we have but to present Scott at Charleston in the dark period of nullification—in his removal of the Cherokee—but above all, in the management of the civil affairs of the Republic of Mexico while he held its capital as a conqueror. Such was the character of that administration, that when he left the city, the Mexicans offered him the Presidency of their Republic, with a million salary, if he would but stay and complete his judicious arrangements. Can there be any limitation between the civil services rendered by the men?

Because he carries out the principles of the Democratic party.
What principles? In the whole platform so laboriously erected at Baltimore, there is not a plank of distinctive principles that is of an affirmative character. It is a tissue of negations. It tells the party what it shall not do. To carry out this declaration of negatives, the Democrats have selected a merely negative man for their support, trusting, that, nothing can be said against him. On the other hand, Scott is the supporter of national affirmative propositions and principles. River and Harbor Improvements—facilities for the settlement of this great country—means of carrying on with dispatch our immense internal commerce—these will be accomplished and facilitated by his election. The encouragement of American Industry is another great cardinal principle that the choice of Scott involves. There is an embodiment of something beyond a mere negative in his support.

Because he was the nominee of a party Convention.
So: to follow out a mere party dictation, you will pass by the services of a distinguished American Citizen, and whose deeds for his country's honor, glory, interest and prosperity, would fill a volume, and elevate to the Presidency an inferior man, unknown to his country, unrecorded on the pages of his history, merely to carry out the dictation of a party convention! "Tell it not in Gath!"

Because he is a Democrat.
Does the mere name of Democracy go so far as to blind the eyes of his countrymen to the man who has so essentially served the Republic? Is not Winfield Scott a Democrat? Who dares assert that he is not? His Republicanism is written on every page of his country's history—it is marked by his blood on foreign soil—it is engraved with a pen of iron on the enduring monuments of his exploits.

Who will then hesitate in their support of WINFIELD SCOTT?—*Hartford Courant.*

The Democracy of Science.—No. 11.
BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.
The elements of science are purely democratic. They are in all places at all times, and obedient to their own laws, never swerving an iota. Each renders aid to all the rest—together making a perfect and glorious whole.
One of the elements constitutes about half of our globe—the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. This most abundant element is also the most powerful agent in the workings of science. It is in all and for all created things, or nearly so. It heaves our lungs; lights and fans our fires; decks our forests and all creation with their beautiful hues; shivers mountains into rocks, and crumbles rocks into soils; converts the verdure of a plain, and the richness of a garden; changes the products of forests, plains and the air, fishes of the sea, bounding insects, and all creeping things; with the whole of animate nature, embracing the lords of this lower creation, having dominion over the whole.
This same element and agent in our vast creation assimilates things the most diversified and opposite, and again separates into atoms things assimilated by the most intimate and perfect union. It is constantly performing services the most dissimilar and opposite in character, and yet always in perfect harmony, completely carrying out the great design of the Creator of all. In most of the wonder workings of this wonderful world, this one agent is always present and always active, but can only get with and for all kindred agents, however diversified their offices or dissimilar their work. It yields strict obedience to its own laws, and yet is dependent upon the same obedience from all the rest in that respect. It is necessary for accomplishing the grand work of this created universe. If such is abundance of one element, and such the power of one agent, and both one and the same, who can doubt, but the knowledge of it should be as wide spread as the existence of its power.
How strange, then, how mysterious, that those professing to mould pliable young beings by the elements of science, so wisely designated for them by the Author both of the beings and the sciences, should have them in charge month after month and year after year and not once exhibit to them the most abundant element, or even name one office of this most powerful agent! The mystery is more mysterious when it is known, as every one must know, by the avidity with which every young spirit drinks in such knowledge, that the highest possible delight is added to the richest and most enduring instruction, by a supply to their bodies, minds and souls of food so evidently and so abundantly provided for them.

But thanks to science and to humanity that a mighty change is coming over our country and the world in the kind of knowledge taught and the modes of teaching it. Instruction is in a rapid transition from words to things, from signs of ideas to ideas themselves; from the shadow to the substance; from saying to doing; from speculation to production; from consolidation to diffusion; from a few to the whole.

Note.—The name of the element and agent presented above is deferred to a future occasion, that teachers may have the privilege of first presenting it to their pupils, and parents to their children.

Trades and Callings of Animals.
Bees are geometericians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible loss of interior space.
The mole is a meteorologist.
The bird called the blue-killer, is an arithmetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds.
The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel, are electricians.
The nautilus is a navigator—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions.
Whole tribes of birds are musicians.
The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter—he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.
The marmot is a civil engineer—he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.
The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.
The East India ants are horticulturists—they make mushroom upon which they feed their young.
Wasps are paper manufacturers.
Caterpillars are silk spinners.
The bird plover texts a sweater—he weaves a web to make his nest.
The squirrel is a ferryman—with a chip or a piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.
Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters.
The black bear and heron are fishermen.
The ants have regular day laborers.
The monkey is a rope dancer.
The associations of beavers present us with a model of republicanism.
The bees live under a monarchy.
The Indian antelope furnish an example of a patriarchal government.
Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders.
Wild horses are said to elect their leaders.
Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

FISH AND FEATHERS.—A couple of "colored gentlemen" were overheard discussing politics in Broadway this morning. One says to the other, "What makes 'em call General Scott 'Old Fuss and Feathers'?" "Why Lor', 'Sant' duh you know? It's kase he's fass in war, fass in peace, and fass in de hearts ob de country people." *N. Y. Mirror.*

Down East they put a fellow in jail for swindling. The audacious chap had dried snow and sold it for salt.

Etiquette.
A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes upon the subject of etiquette, many things which it would be well for other people to read.
And so of visits; it is due to one's self to return a visit, although it may be the first and the last, with no hope of renewal—a little appearance of kindness and civility brings vastly more than its costs.
Never laugh loud in company, or you will lose your dignity of character. Some stupid person will think you are laughing at him, and then you will afflict a harmless man, and very probably make an enemy of him. Nothing hurts like ridicule, or leaves such a sting behind it.
Whispering is never to be practiced in company, except by very young masters and misses; those who aspire to be ladies and gentlemen, should never do it.
Whistling in company is a peculiarly vulgar vulgarism—the noise is offensive, and argues a disrespectful arrogance, or at least an unbecoming disregard of the wishes and presence of others—very unbecoming to all men, and especially young ones.

The stupid indifference with which all the Americans regard the passage of a funeral procession is proverbial. Now the French people, from a regard to the feelings of mourners as well as respect for the memory of the dead, when they meet a funeral procession, stand still, and uncover in the street, while the procession passes. A most touching tribute to the memory of the dead. We most earnestly wish our people had the heart to imitate it.

HINTS TO HUSBANDS.—Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter, though you may never think of it again. Do not reproach your wife with a personal defect, for if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company; it touches her pride—and she will not respect you more or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third person. The sense of your disregard for her feelings will prevent her from acknowledging her fault. Do not often invite your friends to jaunt, and leave your wife at home. She might suspect that you esteemed other women more companionable than herself. If you would have a pleasant home and cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house, and remarkable for your sociability elsewhere. Remember that your wife has as much need of recreation as yourself, and devote a portion at least of your leisure hours to such society and amusements as she may wish. By so doing, you will secure her smiles and increase her affection.

ATTENTION.—Boys, read something useful every day, something to reflect upon while at your work or road to school. Be inquisitive—find out things. Don't let the blood pass from your heart to your fingers' ends thousands of times and you know nothing of its motions. Store your minds early with wisdom. Read a little every day.

Remember Roger Sherman. He was one of the noblest examples of how much self-education may do for a man. His school privileges were of the most ordinary kind.
Early in life he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and instead of joining in the vulgar conversation so common to many of his companions, he would sit at his work with an open book before him, and devote every moment that his eyes could be spared from the occupation in which he was engaged to reading.
He saving of your little allowance and buy books—lives of good and great men,—men such as Washington and a host of others, whose virtues have rendered their names immortal. Cultivate a taste for reading. The field of instruction to which it will lead you is boundless.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:—
"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet."
"Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."
"Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in the house, the counsel asked:—
"Which way did the stairs run?"
The witness, who was a noted wag, replied that,
"One way they ran up, but the other way they ran down!"
The learned counsel winked both eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

Good.—The *Wisconsin* published a few days since a song, called a "Hurrah for Pierce and King"—to the air of "Life on the Ocean Wave."
The Chicago Journal thereupon remarks:
We think it would be more appropriate with an air from the northwest, entitled "Death on the Inland Sea."

A lazy fellow lying down on the grass, said, "O! how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid."
Down East they put a fellow in jail for swindling. The audacious chap had dried snow and sold it for salt.